Analysis of Risk Factors for Neonatal Jaundice Based on Medical Record Data of Inpatients at the Balung Jember Regional Hospital. Ida Nurmawati, S.KM., M.Kes (Supervisor I)

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ABSTRACT

The number of incidence of neonatal jaundice morbidity in Jember, especially at the Balung Regional Hospital in 2023, is 484 cases. This study aims to analyze the relationship between sex, gestational age, BBLR, asphyxia, type of childbirth and breastfeeding to the incidence of neonatal jaundice based on the medical records of inpatients at Balung Jember Regional Hospital. This type of research is quantitative research with a case control design. The research sample consisted of 50 case samples (neonatal jaundice) and 50 control samples (no neonatal jaundice) which were selected using simple random sampling. The data analysis consisted of univariate and bivariate analysis using the chi-square test. The results of the study showed that of all the samples taken, there were 51% of babies of male sex, 90% of them at mature gestational age, 74% of them were not BBLR, 70% were not asphyxia, 56% were SC types of delivery, and 94% were babies who consumed breast milk. There was a significant relationship between the male sex variable and (p-value = 0.003; OR = 3.768), BBLR with (p-value = 0.001; OR = 6.517), type ofdelivery with (p-value = 0.003; OR 3,857), and there was no relationship between the gestational age variable (p-value = 1,000; OR 1,000), asphyxia (p-value = 0.739; OR 1.568), breastfeeding (p-value = 0.678; OR 0.479) with the incidence of neonatal jaundice. It was concluded that BBLR was the risk factor with the largest OR (6,517). It is recommended that the hospital educate mothers to consume nutritious foods, such as vegetables, fruits, protein, and a lot of fluids so that breast milk production is optimal and can increase nutrition in babies.

Keyword : Risk Factors, Neonatal Jaundice, Medical Record